King County	Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention Adult Divisions General Policy Manual	
	Chapter 4 **Security and Use of Force**	
4.03.009, Restraints	Approved By:	Director John Diaz
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Purpose
To establish guidelines and procedures for the use of restraints.

Policy
It is the policy of the department that use of restraints shall be consistent with any applicable state or federal law and the guidelines contained in the department's Use of Force policies. Restraints shall only be used to secure and control inmates. Restraints are not intended for and shall not be used as a means of punishment or retaliation.

References

RCW:	9A.16.020
Department Policies:	4.03.007, Restraint Board Policy
	4.03.008, Restraint Chair
	4.03.014, Use of Force
	4.03.017, Restraint of Pregnant Inmates
	4.04.002, Hospital Guarding
JHS Policy:	Restraints Procedures, J-I-01
Department Forms:	
	Supervisor's Incident Report
	Officer Report
Other:	Settlement Agreement with the United States Department of Justice State of Washington v. Walker (69732-3-I; 12/08/14)

Definitions
Five-point restraints: Restraints that are applied to both arms, both legs, and to the waist of an inmate.
Flex-cuff: Disposable plastic wrist and ankle restraint devices.
Handcuff: Two cuffing devices attached to each end of a short chain or hinged together, used for restricting the hand movements of an inmate.
Handcuff retainer: A device that is used to retain the possession of handcuffs during application and removal, through a cuff port or pass-through.
Leg restraint: Two large cuff devices attached to each end of a chain used to restrict the leg movements of an inmate.

One, two, three, or four-point restraints: Refers to the number of limbs and restraint devices applied to those limbs.
Restraint board: A padded board or bed with attached soft restraints
Restraint chair: A chair that holds an inmate in a seated position using a combination of restraining straps, handcuffs, and leg restraints.
Special Custody: Any inmate not placed in General Population who requires separate housing, usually consisting of:
1. Medical
2. Psychiatric
3. Restrictive Housing

Soft restraint: Devices made of soft material that will fit around the wrists, ankles, or chest of an inmate. These devices prevent excessive movement of the inmate's body parts to which they are attached.
Transport leg brace: A device that attaches to an inmate's leg and impedes their ability to bend their knee. Also known as the "Oregon Boot."
Waist restraint: Chain that wraps around the waist of an inmate where handcuffs are placed through an attached clip or attached directly to the chain that secures the inmate's hands.
Social visit: A visit between an inmate and a visitor(s) that does not qualify as a professional visit.
Professional visit: A visit by attorneys, paralegals, members of the clergy, medical and law enforcement personnel, or representatives of authorized governmental agencies or the criminal justice system.

A. General Guidelines

1. Routine use of restraints:
    a. Restraints may be used in routine circumstances, such as for escorts or transfers; or in accordance with post orders or in accordance with Sections B and C of this policy (Restrictive Housing, Inmate Management Unit, Ultra Security, and in court appearances).
    b. Use of restraints in routine circumstances is not a Use of Force pursuant to department policy 4.03.014, Use of Force and does not need to be reported unless the inmate significantly resists or the action results in a higher-level response or injury to the inmate.
2. Non-routine use of restraints:
    a. When reasonable and necessary, uniformed staff may use restraints to control an inmate who displays violent or uncontrolled behavior.
    b. If a non-routine use of restraints is anticipated on an inmate with a known diagnosis of mental illness and it is feasible to do so uniformed staff shall:
        1) Notify Jail Health Services (JHS), via contact with an RN, in advance.
        2) Consult with JHS regarding any potential contraindications or other medical considerations relevant to the use of restraints.
        3) This information shall be taken into consideration by department staff in deciding whether and how to use restraints on the inmate.
    c. Consultation may not be feasible if the inmate's behavior poses an imminent risk of harm to self, others, or to property.
3. Approved restraint devices include:
    a. Waist restraints
    b. Leg restraints

   c. Handcuffs
   d. Flex-cuffs
   e. Soft restraints
   f. Transport leg braces
   g. Restraint chair
   h. Restraint board
4. Restraints shall only be used in accordance with this policy and with the departmental training received.
5. Restraints shall only be used to secure, control, search, evaluate, or transport inmates.
6. Staff shall not use restraints as a means of punishment or retaliation.
7. When an inmate is uncooperative, or it is anticipated that they may be uncooperative with the removal of handcuffs, a handcuff retainer may be used to remove the handcuffs via the pass-through. If the inmate refuses to back up to the pass-through, another tactical option may be considered to remove the handcuffs.
8. When both hands and feet are restrained, the restraint devices shall not be connected to each other, in what is commonly known as a "hog-tied" position.
9. Inmates in a Medical Center Emergency Department shall be secured in 4-point restraints unless medically contraindicated.
   a. Known pregnant inmates shall be restrained following department policy 4.03.017, Restraint of Pregnant Inmates.
10. No less than two-point restraints shall be used to secure compliant inmates who are admitted to the hospital in a location outside of the Emergency Department, unless medically contraindicated or approved by a shift commander or higher authority.
    a. If the inmate is admitted to a room on a ground floor, four-point restraints are required unless medically contraindicated.
11. Inmates who become non-compliant may be placed in four-point restraints.
    a. When application of four-point restraints is necessary outside of the Emergency Department, notify the duty sergeant of the action taken and submit an Officers Report via the chain of command.
    b. If hospital staff objects or raise concerns, they shall be directed to the shift commander who shall contact the officer to discuss the matter.
12. When necessary, uniformed staff may use restraints to control inmates that display violent or uncontrolled behavior following department policies 4.03.014, Use of Force, 4.03.008, Restraint Chair and 4.03.007, Restraint Board.
13. The use of restraints on the restraint boards, in the restraint chairs, and restraints utilized at the hospitals shall be applied following department policies 4.03.007, Restraint Board; 4.03.008, Restraint Chair and 4.04.002, Hospital Guarding.
14. Officers returning inmates to restrictive housing or psych housing shall escort the inmate to their assigned cell. At no time, shall Officers "drop off" restrictive housing or psych inmates at the wing doors in the KCCF or unit doors at the MRJC.

B. Restraint Use for Restrictive Housing Inmates Other than Ultra Security and Intensive Management Unit (IMU) inmates

Restrictive Housing inmates classified as Pre-Disciplinary, Disciplinary, Legal (i.e., multiple co-defendants on serious charges), Psych Isolation, or Maximum Custody inmate movement requires:

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C. Restraint Use for Ultra Security and Intensive Management Unit (IMU) Inmates

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D. Restraints Use for Court Escorts

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E. Inmate Transport by Vehicle

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